## Amusements, etc., Chis Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- "Julius Casar." Booth. FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "Divorce." GRAND OPERA HOUSE. - German Opera: "Don

NIBLO'S GARDEN .- "The Naiad Queen." OLYMPIC THEATER.—"Humpty Dumpty" Recon-

St. James Theater .- "Marriage." J. S. Mackaye THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. THEATER.-Variety Company. UNION SQUARE THEATER.-Variety Company. WALLACK'S THEATER .- "The Veteran." Lester

Association Hall.-At 114: Lecture. Dr. Lord. COOPER INSTITUTE. - Dr. Colton's Exhibition of SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Birch, Wambold, etc.

NEW-YORK CIECUS, Fourteenth-st., between Third

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RILVERWARE, OPERA GLASSES, &c., selling off at less than wholess groces. GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, now Footleenth-st. WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—They ought to suffer if they don't use Williams's Extract Janaica Gingen.

Get THIS EVENING'S POST. GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS, \$3, \$5, \$8, \$10, to \$20 60 Broadway, near Fourteenth et.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1872.

Great floods are devastating the South of Scotland. - The Chambord demonstration creates great uneasiness in Antwerp. ---- The insurrection of the poshias, in India, is at an end. ---- By a disaster in the harbor of Brest 22 persons are drowned.

Col. Forney publishes a letter giving some juside history of Grant's nomination. ==== It is reported that the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad bridge was purposely prepared for the late fatal accident, ----- A severe gale has caused much damage on the Pacific Extensive from works are destroyed by fire at Pittsburgh, Penn.

Additional charges are brought against the Quarantine officials. - The Judiciary Investigating Committee took evidence on the illegal release of culprits by habeas corpus. ==== Testimony was taken exculpating Assemblyman Husted. === An emigrant swindler was arrested for selling bogus drafts on English banks. ==== Gold, 111, 110]. Thermometer, 42°, 54°, 29°

The letter published on another page from a regular correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Paris confirms the fact, if any confirmation were needed, that copies of the American Case, under the Treaty of Washington, were in the possession of the British Government about the middle of last December.

The Government of British India has conquered the Looshai tribe. The recent rebeltion of the Kookas, however, is a sufficient indication that no adequate security is afforded by a strong military force against the recurrence of acts of violence by the natives. By a little judicious diplomacy the Looshais might bave been converted into serviceable defenders of the frontier; but now there is too much first convenient opportunity.

may believe the promises of both sides, the trial which Mayor Hall has so earnestly sought is to begin this morning, before Judge Daly, at 11 o'clock. The Attorney-General has not, as has been reported, withdrawn from the conduct of the case. He will not conduct it in person, and never proposed to do so; but two weeks ago he retained Messrs. Lyman Tremaine of Albany and Wheeler Peckham and Henry L. Clinton of this city; and those gentlemen will represent him in the immediate prosecution.

Indiana is developing into a great manufacturing State. In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Coburn was proud to call attention to the vast deposits of block coal and iron ore which have been discovered in the State; and he boasted that Indiana would, ere many years had passed, be ranked as the first of the great iron and steel producing States of the Union. We rejoice at the prosperity of Indiana, which is part of the wealth of the Republic; but what a sad falling from grace there will be among some of the Western Free-Traders!

Col. Forney, apparently under great pressure, has let out some curious secrets concerning the ways and means by which Gen. Grant was first brought before the public as candidate for the Presidency. It now appears that some nody promised that he should be renominated, if he would consent to be elected by the Republicans in 1868. Whether that somebody was authorized to make that bargain is not so clear, but it is very certain that the aforesaid somebody may have some difficulty in carrying out his compact.

It is quite possible that the pro-Administration Senators may contemplate the remarkable stroke of policy on the French Arms question which is described in our Washington dispatches. They are capable of committing just such an absurdity, as they have frequently proved; but if Senator Wright of Iowa shall suffer himself to be thus made a catspaw, and shall make the suggestion that the whole thing may as well be dropped, because there is "nothing in it," he will be a more ridiculous person than we had supposed could get into the United States Senate; and that is saying a great deal. The longer Mr. Sumner's resolutions are debated, the more grave seem the charges therein, and the more conclusive is the evidence which comes up from day to day. Let the superserviceables smother the investigation if they think it safe; they cannot put out the fire.

The animus which inspired the charges against Assemblyman Husted by The Times and Mr. Rider was illustrated in the closing of the investigation on Saturday, when Mr. Rider very coolly asked the Chairman, Gov. Alvord, if the shrewd business operations by which he said Mr. Husted got his gravel trade away from him were not proper subjects of Legislative inquiry. We wish it could be

nothing to do with private business. John Thomas has managed to institute two Legislative inquiries, both of which prove ab-

been begun, and it appears that John Thomas himself or his editorial successor, countenances and leave the people to their somewhat unexpectedly revealed to be our | fate. old acquaintance, "Decoy" Bliss, jr., felt so in regard to the charges against Mr. Husted. When it tries again, won't The Times please begin with facts, and reserve its abuse for the result of the inquiry?

The Kansas Legislature heard the report of the Bribery Investigating Committee on Saturday, and a more disgraceful, disheartening exhibit of legislative debauchery never before came to the ears of a public assembly in this country. The entire machinery of the State for years past seems to have run in grooves of dishonesty. At every turn the Committee was hampered by men in power, who strove to impede the course of investigation as though not daring to face inquiry. Yet in spite of this persistent, formidable opposition, the flight of witnesses and the obduracy of the criminals, a record of corruption has been developed which can only find a fitting climax in the arrest, trial, and conviction of the men now dishonoring high places in the national councils. Senator Caldwell, it is shown, and boasted of paying \$60,000 paid his seat. Senator Pomeroy and for Congressman Clarke are implicated not less scandalously in making common merchandise of the machinery of legislation and election. The facts have been sent to Vice-President Colfax, and we shall see in time how much impunity there is in that larger assemblage for the men who bring discredit upon our institutions.

#### CHARTER REFORM.

Our Legislature reassembles this evening, and will doubtless give immediate and earnest heed to the revision of our City Charter, taking the draft of the Committee of Seventy as its text. And, while we would give great weight to the suggestions of veteran publicists like Messrs. Tilden and Alvord, and would listen respectfully and candidly to every suggestion of improvement, it is our emphatic, invincible conviction that the Seventy's Charter should be adopted with no essential feature impaired.

Our City has many thousands of capable, intelligent, responsible citizens who have too generally neglected their political duties. This deplorable neglect they have excused on many grounds, but mainly on that of the fruitless ness of effort. "The ward politicians," they say, with too much truth, "so contrive and 'manage that we can do nothing at their primary meetings; if we attend them, we are regarded as interlopers, and feel like a cat in a strange garret; even if we vote "them down, they count us out: so we stay 'away, and save our clothes and our tempers." We do not admit that their flabitual inattention to the nominating machinery is justified by these considerations; but is it not made intelligible ?

Last year's exposures of the Tammany Ring robberies alarmed and aroused the non-political class into a novel and general activity. They took the field early and worked hard, to very good purpose. They may have over-estimated their own potency, as we are all apt to do; but the City could not have been redeemed from Tammany misrule without them.

Now, we need waste no words on the prop osition that some Charter Reform is essential. Our present Charter was framed by the Tammany managers to secure for themselves a monopoly of power. Their overthrow makes it an anachronism-an absurdity. Unless we reason to believe that they will revolt on the | mean to find a new Tweed, and install him in a dictatorship based on general corruption, we must have a very different Charter from the present.

> -"But we can't stand the cumulative vote," shout the ward politicians of all parties;

> you must take that out of the Charter." Why, gentlemen, the main purpose and object of this Charter is to deliver the City from your power. The fact that you, without distinction of party, hate the cumulative vote. as the split-hoofed fellow is said to hate holy water, is our main reason for insisting on that system. You need not cumulate your votes; no one is required to do so; but the great body of those who are not ward politicians hail it as proffering them a means of escape from your tyranny, and they will not give it up. To relinquish that is to surrender all rational hope of a substantial

reform. Under our present system of voting, you have just one more choice than Hobson's you may vote the Democratic or the Republican ticket, whichever you prefer. But suppose you choose not to be skinned for the benefit of this or that party, you can throw away your ballot on impossible candidates, or you can stay away from the polls altogether. But give us the cumulative vote, and all candidates become possible. Fifty men gathered in any one's private parlor may resolve to elect any good man to the Common Council, and, by cumulating their vote on him and urging their friends to do so, they can put him in. One interest or neighborhood will thus secure a representative in the Council; so will another, and another. "Regular nominations" may remain the regular swindle they always were, but their power is forever broken. Each Council chosen under the proposed system will represent ten to twenty diverse interests-some of them selfish and mercenary, if you will, but they cannot fail to check and countervail each other. Those who stand for the highest general good may be sometimes overborne, but they can never be crushed out. They can at least resist, and protest, and make themselves heard, until the people can be rallied to their support.

-"But the Court of Appeals will upset your

"cumulative vote." We do not believe it. There is not a line, not a clause, in the Constitution which forbids, or even seems to forbid it. On the contrary, we insist that no other system of voting is so thoroughly accordant with the spirit of the State Constitution as this is. It will give us a Common Council elected by the entire voting constituency, and this we have never yet had.

If the Court of Appeals should nullify cumulative voting, the popular disappointment and indignation will be wreaked on the Democratic tribunal which thus decides; not on the Republican Legislature which tried to rescue our City from the clutch of her venal ward politicians, but was overruled.

Friends at Albany! you cannot afford to beat this Charter. It would array against you that power which makes and unmakes parties -the quiet men, who are neither party zealots nor party satellites, but will gratefully accept now distinctly enunciated and understood that honest and frugal government at the hands of nobility and the wind Hotsnar once came dry As that city has now a Republican majority,

a negative reply to that question is the only any party. If you want to face these men at proper answer, and that the Legislature has the next election as Tammany had to face them last Fall, you will beat the Seventy's Charter; if not, you will perfect that instrument and let our City choose a Mayor and surd failures. They ought not to have Council under it, no matter though the ward politicians should withdraw the light of their

THE MAYOR IN THE DOCK.

The trial of Abraham Oakey Hall for a grave misdemeanor in officially approving and passing forged and fraudulent bills against our City, whereby her tax-payers were defrauded, is set down for this morning, and we trust there will be no further postponement on any pretext whatever. The Mayor peremptorily insists on being tried; the public insists that he ought to be tried; the case presented in the indictment seems very simple and narrow in compass; and there will be general and just indignation if it be again postponed, or if it fail through any technicality whatever. The Attorney-General leads, through the counsel for the State chosen to repreent him; there are facts enough developed whereon to base an indictment; and we should suppose that Oakey might be convicted on his own public, repeated admissions-if the record is properly made up. But, whether guilty or innocent of a legal offense, he ought surely to be either convicted or acquitted without further delay. A Mayor may be a criminal, flike any one else; but an innocent Mayor should not remain under indictment, and a criminal should not continue to be

Abstractly, a high official in the dock is a wholesome spectacle. Byron, in his "Vision of 'Judgment," says it is well to

"See if kings may n't be damned, like me or you." We know that the republicans of Europe were exhilarated by the spectacle of our President, Andrew Johnson, on trial before the Senate; they rejoiced at this proof that there was a country wherein Law was higher than any personal authority or power. Let us hope that Hall's trial may further exemplify this truth.

For, whoever may sit on the bench, the Judiciary as well as the Executive of our City will to-day be put on trial. Either the scales of Justice will be held as even and true as when Fiddler Jack or Ostler Mike is on trial for an alleged larceny, or New-York will be disgraced as no Tweed or Connolly had ever power to disgrace her. Millions will watch this trial expressly to see whether the bandage over the eyes of Justice is thick enough to prevent her recognizing and deferring to the office which Hall is charged with prostituting to the gratification of other men's venality and his own ambition. Let us presume nothing, but patiently, candidly observe.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS. The Quarantine Ring is utterly broken. Merchants may snap their fingers in the Health Officer's face and laugh to scorn his extortionate bills. He bimself entreats silence, and his miserable tool, fled from the subpenss of the Committee, and fretting under compulsory exile at Washington, begs permission to return and testify at Albany, far from the witnesses who could confront and disprove him. There is little to be added to the overwhelming disclosures of Quarantine corruption, yet our merchants must not hesitate to come forward boldly and pile up proof of the infamy of the Quarantine officials, until their immediate removal is secured and an act adopted which shall leave their successors no opportunity to practice piracy under the guise of law and the plea of public health and safety.

We speak in the plural now with reference to the Pirates of the Quarantine, because we have concluded, very reluctantly, as we must confess, that the investigation of the Legislative Committee ought to be extended to the affairs and accounts of the Quarantine Comrissioners themselves. While we are at it, let the Augean stable be thoroughly cleansed. The reasons we have to advance for this are given in detail elsewhere. The official reports of the Commissioners alone establish all that we now say, and certainly what is said is enough to warrant inquiry. Let the Legislature extend the powers of the present Committee, of which Mr. Alberger is Chairman. If the members have not already learned what witnesses to call, they have listened to the testimony against the Health Officer very inattentively.

And we may say with as much positiveness and satisfaction that the Judiciary Ring is already shattered. Lawyers need not fear that it can ever be put together again to their discredit and ruin. The documentary evidence already secured by the examination of the District-Attorney's office is in itself sufficient to convict the Judges charged, and send to State Prison others holding minor positions who are implicated. No man outside the legal profession, and not all in it, can have any conception how personal liberty has been trafficked in by this Ring of Police and Supreme Court Judges. Habeases have been common objects of barter with them, and the abuses of Referees and Receiverships which we have exposed are positive virtues compared with the violations of the sacred act which the Bar Association has brought to light. Let no honest lawyer fear those men more. The guilty may tremble, for at the fall of those they have used or who have used them, their exposure must follow. But let honest men who have facts to tell-not personal grievances, for these only weaken the general cause-come forward now and help in the general overthrow of the worst Ring that has yet afflicted us.

# EXPELLING THE HAMLETS.

It is in the Senate as it used to be in the field-the hot fighting falls on the beroes. It is Hector and Diomed, whose chariots clang together between the hushed and expectant hosts: Paris and Menelaus, who strive and sweat in the lists while Greek and Trojan stand idly agog, sharing the passion but not the action of the fight. So in the Senate, on a few Æolian chiefs the sounding war of wind devolves. We have heard the "plaintive and various reed" of the graceful Senator from New-York, musical as the lute of Apollo; the resounding Vulcanian accents of the distinguished statesman and moralist from Indiana; the solemn, priest-like cadences of the Senator from Iowa, who imports into legislative and cabinet service the chaste integrity and the irreproachable purity of motive which distinguished him in the pulpit; and we shall doubtless hear pretty soon the enlivening cacophany of the Senator from Nevada. These figures are all heroic, and although alike proudly eminent, they differ somewhat in shape and gesture. Our own cherished Senator has as many becoming attitudes as that "certain lord," between whose

with the rage and extreme toil of battle. He is the Osric of debate; exceeding his prototype in swell of chest and extrusion of abdomen, but not quite equal to him in clear logic and feathers. The Indiana Demosthenes is said to " shake the arsenal and fulmine over" the Senate Chamber, from the cushions of his tripod, roaring recumbent like Zeus, when, from his Olympian couch, he commanded that Hére be hung with anvils about her ankles from the foundations of heaven. The shrewd, ingenious Touchstone from Nevada may, for aught

rope or the flying trapeze, or while doing the bottle trick. These accompaniments would befit his accustomed usages of speech, and give a new spice to the mirth which his appearance is said always to excite.

Yet these various and not usually concordant voices are all lifted on one side. They command judgment and denounce doom on anybody who wants anything investigated. "There 'is no need of investigation," they say in effect. "Everything is perfectly lovely. If you go on investigating, it will disturb any number of nice little arrangements that are going on as smoothly as possible. And then it will hurt the party. If you don't like the party, go out of it. But we object to meddlesome inquiries and investigations, and anybody who insists on them is a Prussian, or a Puritan, or a Democrat." These gentlemen were entirely confident that there was nothing in the administration of the New-York Custom-house which called for legislative inquiry. It was all right, they said-why damage! the party by interfering with it? Was n't Murphy there with his hand on the helm-that rather ignorant but shrewd and well-to-do marine? Who ever knew anything to go wrong where he was-why overhaul his craft, and poke sensitive Senatorial snouts here and there among the rats and the bilge-water amidships? Now they are equally confident that the scandal about the French Arms has nothing in it. The Custom-house inquiry did not turn out exactly to their satisfaction. They found there a great many rats and a great deal of most noisome and unwholesome bilge-water. It may possibly be that the French Arms scandal will be equally fruitful of unpleasant developments. Whether it be or not, these gentlemen are equally unwise in assigning mean motives to those who have sought this inquiry, and they will find themselves unpleasantly mistaken if they think that in the present temper of the country it is good policy to stifle inquiry into alleged abuses or misdeeds of any sort. Do they think that they are serving the cause of the Administration by attempting to shelter from deserved condemnation and punishment the Leets and Stockings and other unnamed and as yet but partially discovered ill-doers who swarm around all Administrations, but who seem to have had a particularly good time around this one ? If so,

they are gravely in error. The truest service which these elequent gentlemen could render to the President whose rule they seem so desirous of perpetuating, would be to facilitate inquiry into all alleged evil practices, and to go furiously for the delinquents whomsoever. And if they think that with their toughest forensic lances they are likely to search out serious seams in the armor of the two tall knights who uphold the battle on the other side, why, unless the experience of Conkling on Tuesday and Morton on Wednesday gave them some hint of the difficulty of that process, they may punch away. It takes up time which might be better employed, and the assailed are harmed as little as the assailants are benefited. The mummery of "reading out of the "party" the great chiefs who founded it, the ablest in its ranks, is about as preposterous as if before Troy, Teucer the bowman and Patroclus the henchman had turned Achilles and Agamemnon out of their commands, and sent them away stripped and unarmed to their island kingdoms.

# WHICH IS RIGHT ?

The Syracuse Journal is edited in part by the postmaster of that place and in part by Mr. James Terwilliger, late deputy and secretary to Collector Murphy and ex-Clerk of the Senate. We should naturally expect it to be at least as bigoted as any of its confreres. Yet The Journal pitches into a cotemporary who had pronounced a criticism of Gen. Grant's Administration or resistance to his renomination "beyond the limits of party fealty," say-

" If the writer of that paragraph be not open to ar raignment as a fool, he must surely be adjudged a knave; and the copyist and indorser of it must keep him close company in the same entegory. They together have a ce of titles; if not knavish fools in company, they surely are foolish knaves in sympathy.

"Readers of The Journal will be amused by the assertion of an asinine cotemporary, that we have ever-reck lessly or otherwise-taken 'the position that any criticism of the President was beyond the limits of party foalty.' Whenever we shall happen to so far forget our solves as to imitate that neighbor by writing any such trash and twaddle, then we shall expect soon to have as imited a circle of readers and supporters as that neighbor has among the intelligent members of the Republican party, and it will become a matter of very little importance what we write and print, or whether we write or

The Toledo Commercial declares itself the "of-"ficial paper of the city," but we are not sure that its conductor edits either the Toledo post-office or custom-house. We are rather surprised, therefore, to find it out-Heroding the Syracuse postmaster after this fashion:

"We do not question the right of any person to seek the nomination of a favorite candidate for any position. Nor do we object to any fair and reasonable opposition to the nomination of any particular person or candidate. There are, however, certain recognized boundaries to such opposition. It is to be presumed that all Republicans propose to support the nominee of the National Convention. That being true, it certainly is not wise, neither can it be counted consistent with duty or obligation to the party, to resort to means, for the purpose of defeating the nomination of any candidate, which may tend to defeat his election should he be selected as standard-bearer by the Convention.
"Certain disaffected Republicans of the Schurz, Dana,

and Greeley school, in their zeal to defeat the renomina tion of President Grant, in order to secure the nomination of some person who may be more at their service, have gone beyond the bounds of propriety and sought, its raise and unrounded accusations, to impress the public mind with the belief that the President has been unfaithful to the trust confided to him; that he has been corrupt; and that his renomination will at least greatly endanger the success of the Republican party. The Republican press of the country has found more work necessary to overcome the evil influences of this class of Republicans than in combating the entire forces of the legitimate opposition."

-Here you see the reason why the postmasters may pour hot shot into Messrs. Sumner, Trumbull, Fenton, Schurz, Gov. Palmer, &c., but they and their friends must say nothing against the postmasters' choice. It is because they are sure to win and we to be beaten. But suppose we think otherwisethen what? Our great mistake seems to be that we don't see the future through the postmasters' telescope. Is that so very marvelous?

Lexington, Ky., has Democratic rulers, chosen before the Blacks were allowed to vote.

and an election is imminent, the ins coolly ask the Legislature to extend their term of service for three full years! The Daily Express backs this petition as follows:

"We have no desire to disguise our purpose or to cover it up with a multitude of words. The issue is very plain. The people of Lexington are involved to-day in a hand to hand contest, none the less desperate because the combatants wear no arms or implements of death. On the one side is arrayed the white population, the property, the intelligence of the community, our Christfar civilization itself; on the other, a horde of Africana, recently lifted out of glavers --

we know, harangue his peers from the tight- | Property, paying hot axes, an idle and victors Proteturiat, ied on by a few desperate and hung, v politicians. A socalled popular election would elevate tucse people to power," &c., &c.

-On this state of facts, we are surprised at the modesty of the minority's requisition. Why did they not ask for a thirty years' innings, instead of a paltry three years? The Legislature is strongly with them, and has just as good a right to give them a long lease as a short one. Then why not go in for something really worth having?

### WRIGGLING JUDGES.

Judge Barnard objects to the presence of Samuel J. Tilden on the Committee preparing evidence for the House, on which it is to decide whether it will bring articles of impeachment against him before the Constitutional Court. Nothing could be more natural. Mr. Tilden knows the outrages and corruption whereof this notorious Judge has been guilty. He will be able so to marshal the evidence as that the ordering of the impeachment will be certain. Judge Barnard would be a remarkable man if he did not wish to get rid of Mr. Tilden. But he will not. Judge Barnard knows very little law, but he knows enough to be perfectly conscious of the absurdity of his charge of unfairness. The Legislative Committee is not a Court. Judge Barnard is not on trial. This Committee is a mere Grand Jury, seeking evidence on which to bring an indictment, and the presence of a man upon it familiar with the evidence and certain of its bearings is an advantage, not a detriment, to the cause of justice. If Mr. Tilden were a member of the Court which is to try Judge Barnard, and which, we doubt not, will convict him, the complaint might have a seeming basis. But his present position is that of a quasi prosecutor, and no man in New-York is in this particular case better fitted for the work.

Neither this futile effort to blind the public sense of justice, nor the liberal efforts to corrupt the Judiciary Committee now in progress, will succeed; but we beg the members of this Committee to understand that the raising of a fund to buy them up is well known in New-York, and that no action they may take will escape the scrutiny of a people resolved that this thing shall not blow over. If any member is anxious for Infamy at the least possible cost, let him barely touch the tips of his fingers to the dirty money raised to purchase peace for the corrupt Judges.

### TIMBER-PLANTING.

Senator Hitchcock's bill "To encourage the growth of timber on Western Prairies," proposes a gift of a quarter-section of the Public Lands to any person 'who shall plant, protect, and keep in a healthy, growing condition, for five years," not less than 120 acres of timber; provided, that no more than one quarter in any section shall be so acquired. Moreover, any person taking a quarter-section under the Homestead act shall obtain a patent therefor (without waiting five years for it) on due proof that he has planted not less than ten acres to timber, and has had the same growing not less than two years.

These provisions may be abused, but they have a good object, and we think would promote it. We wish Mr. H. had seen fit to propose that any person who takes a woodless quarter-section under the Homestead or the Preëmption act shall plant at least ten acres of it to forest-trees, and shall not be entitled to a patent therefor until he shall have furnished the proof that he has done so.

Are we to be subjected to another installment of the pugilistic nuisance? Apparently so, for here is O'Baldwin challenging Mace to fight him within four months, at a place within fifty miles of New-Orleans, for \$5,009. Whether the combat ever comes off or not, all the same shall we be bored with paragraphs and rumors and cards and telegraphic dispatches; and there will be all the drinking and cursing and crib fighting with knives and pistols usually attendant upon a match. In addition, there is the fight to take place between Rooke and Kelley, on the 22d of May, somewhere in Canada, for \$1,000 If the Prize Ring had any of its old show of decency and pretense of honor left, these proceedings would be more tolerable. Its first state was bad enough; there are no words sufficient to express the degradation of its last. The only con-solution is that, hard as it may die, prize-fighting is certainly dying.

The costly and beautiful collection of fans belong ing to the wife of Louis N. Bonaparte is offered for sale in London. Many of them are exquisitely painted by first-rate artists, and are righly adorned with precious stones. Their sale would seem to indicate that Louis is in need of money, and that these toys are to be devoted to their legitimate purpose of raising the wind. So fade the gleries of the lavish and luxurious Empire-the Empire of estentation, sensuality, money-making and prodigality! Does hungry and naked France look back with regret to those days of hollow and seeming prosperity? If so, what is to be hoped for her in the future? How his-Napoleon's old coach in London, and now an auctioneer there is exhibiting the "Empress" Eugenie's old fans! tory repeats itself! Mad. Tussand exhibited the first

The great clothes controversy in the church some times rages and sometimes abates. Bishop Randall (P. E.) having freed his mind regarding a Methodist minister who somewhere at the West preached the everlasting gespel in a linen "duster," The Zion's Herald newspaper wants to know why one man has not as good a right to preach in a duster as another in a surplice ; in linen as in lawn ! "And indeed," says The Z.'s Herald, " what is the difference except in the cut and color ?" Well, from the good Bishop's point of view, that is difference enough-and he has a right to his opinion. As the proverb says, there is no disputing about tastes, which accounts for the fact, we suppose, that in this thoughtless age there is hardly any dispute about anything else

Good heavens! or bad heavens, just as the case may be; for here is a great astronomer in Switzerland, M. Plantamour by name, who predicts the coming of a comet more gigantic than any heretofore observed, which, with indescribable velocity, is heading for this unfortunate world, and will arrive on the 12th day of next August. The first thing we shall notice is that it is growing uncommonly hot; but this being quite usual on the 12th of August, it is probable that very few of the inhabitants of the earth will be ready for the catastrophe which must inevitably follow. Our only chance of escape from combustive destruction is that some bigger planet may cause the comet to deviate from its regular route. If it doesn't, we shall be smalled out like a tall ow candle.

The Aldine dinner brought together, on Friday night, an unusual number of gentlemen whose names are known in literature and art. We publish in another column, some specimens of their postprandial wit and wisdom, which refute once more the often discredited adage that those who can talk

## POLITICAL.

KANSAS.

THE SENATORIAL BRIBERY CASE-OPEN, MANNE E SENATORIAL BRIDGET CASE OF E. SHAW.
LESS BRIBERY REFORTED BY THE COMMITTEE—SENATOR CALDWELL CRIMINATED—A
ROTTEN SYSTEM—THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT. TOPERA, Kansas, Feb. 25.—The Bribery Inves-Topeka, Kansas, Feb. 25.—The Bribery Investigation Committee reported to the Rouse and Surday. The report is long, and signed by every member of the Committee. It says regarding the Seastorial sleen of ison, they find much recovery carery, and Perry Puller, but they had be

the time to make a thorough investigation. Relars ing the investigation of last Winter, the Committee report a mass of evidence showing bribery and corretion on the part of both Senator Caldwell and excess tion on the part of bota senator Charles and excess stated his election cost him over \$50,000, and that he paid of this over 10 per cent to ex-Gov, Carney; that he say of this over 10 per cent to extend Ciarke all his expenses if he (Clarke) would withdraw from the contest. The report also says that Alexander Caldwell used britan and other corrupt and criminal practices by and other corrupt and himself and friends, with his full knowledge and on sent, to secure his election to the United States Senta.

There was also an organized effort minde from the conmencement to keep important witnesses out of the way and that it has been impossible to procure their evidence.
Fifty thousand copies of the report and evidence has been ordered to be printed, and a copy was ordered to be sent to each Kansas Senator and to the Vice-Press dent; the latter to be laid before the United States San ate for its confirmation.

It seems that Senator Pomeros and Sidnis Clarke are M. W. Reynolds, at that time editor of The Laurence Journal, their note for \$1,000, in March, 1888, in conds. eration that that journal should support Pomerey for reflection to the Senate and Clarke to Congress Reynolds proved treacherous, and they refused to pay the note. Suit was brought, and Pomeroy and Clarke put in as defense the fact that the note was given for an improper purpose, and judgment was given for the defense. Reynolds had the papers all

put in as defense the fact that the note was given for an improper purpose, and judgment was given for the defense. Reynolds had the papers all made out to carry the case before the Supreme Court it is next term, but just before the meeting of the Court Reynolds received the appointment of Receiver of the Land Office, and the appeal was immediately dismissed. He is now the editor of a weekly paper, which supports the power of the court of the court of the same out that the President of the Kanase Pacific Railroad promised Caldwell \$30,000 to help to elect him to the Senate, and that after the election refused to pay any more than he had already paid, which was \$10,000. Mr. John Anderson, agent of the Kanase Pacific Road at this place, and through whom the \$10,000 were paid, and who also paid out large sums besides, as testimony shows, has not been before the Committee. He, with Even Smith, business partner of Caldwell, and John Fletcher and another person who it was proved paid out money—to use the words of the report—were fugitives from the State. It he report of the Committee still creates a profound sensensation here, and the general impression prevals that the fate of Senator Pomeror as a political aspirant is scaled. Six of the seven members of the Committee were Republicans most of them heretofore friendly be Pomeroy. A large meeting of Liberal Republicans was held last night. Ex-Senator Ross presided. Marcus Parrott came out for the Liberal movement. He reviewed the political history of Kanase, and deboursed Pomeroy and Caldwell. In regard to the latter he said he would be willing to be impoverabed, and have his name and memory considered infrance, if he could not drive him from the sast be had usurped by fraud, if the investigation was ordered by the U. S. Senate. Ex-Senator Ross size made ordered by the U. S. Senate Ex-Senator Ross also made a speech avoving his determination to go to Cincinnal, as much dissatisfaction is expressed over the action of the late Republican State Convontion to Cincinnal, a

### PENNSYLVANIA.

THE PROSPECTS OF COL. M'CLURE'S CASE-THE PEOPLE WITHOUT VOICE IN APPOINTING DELEGATES.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24.-The Committee on the McClure-Gray election case held an informal meeting yesterday p. m., to consider the plan of procedure An important rule of evidence was established exclude ing testimony of repeaters; that is, allowing no one to testify who begins by declaring himself a perjurer at the polls. This would seem to bear hard upon Col. Mctlure, who claims that he was defrauded of his election by repeaters, some of whom he can now bring before the Committee. But, on the other hand, this rule will debar Billy" McMullen and his gang from vitiating the vote in McClure wards by swearing they repeated for him there. This scheme is a weak invention, for everybody known who hired these rounders and who retains them still; but of the Committee with regard to evidence has become nown, it is rumored among the faithful that a high known, it is rumored among the faithful that a high official in Philadelphia—Gray's next friend in the election—has urred Mr. G. to abandon the contest. A searching investigation, before an impartial tribune, might reveal some things that Philadelphia officials would gladly keep covered. Col. McClure is prepared to substantiate his case within two weeks, and if the other side does not put in an answer, the colonel will be in the Senate by the middle of March.

The local committees of our faction-ridden party is the State, have assumed authority this your to abrogate primary meetings altogether. Instead of calling the people to appoint delegates to the State Convention is April, the committees are appointing the delegates themselves, except in Philadelphia, where the activity of the

ves, except in Philadelphia, where the activity selves, except in Philadelphia, where the activity of the Reformers would make the attempt dangerous. As there are but three journals in the State that dare protest, and is the people do not seem to take interest in the matter, these committees will control nominations and the con-vention will be a mere form. That the committeemen are, almost without exception, members of the Winnebage Association; that the ticket is already made out; that each place has been bargained for, and in some cases paid for—alt this goes without saying.

each place has been bargained for, and in some cases paid for—all this goes without saying.

Mr. J. F. Hartranft, the present State Auditor, is the machine candidate for Governor. He claims 37 of the 42 delegates so far appointed, as "all his own," It may be news to Mr. H., but 'tis true nevertheless, there are feare among his Winnebago friends that he may be shown during the next 30 days to be unavailable. In that event, a member of the chief's own family will be substituted. And it is quite within the limit of possibilities that, it any case, Mr. H. may be thrown over at the last moreont in favor of the young clausman.

THE INDIANA REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. The Republican State Convention which met in Indianapolis last week adopted the following

resolutions:

1. That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and firmly suctain the Constitution of the United States as the true basis of popular freedom, and will maletain the equal rigids of all men before the law, and the authority of the National Government against all false theories of State rights.

2. That we therefore approve of the acts of Congress, and of the Administration, which put the rights of all ditizens under the protection of the National authority when they are assailed by hostile legislation, or by its violence of armed associations, whether open ar secret; and we demand the enforcement of the laws, that these rights may be securely and amply protected wherever and whenever invaded.

3. That we congratulate the country on the complete restoration of the Union; and now as herefore, the Republican party remembers with gratitude our bravisoldiers and seamen who imperited their sives in the service of their country, and to whom as measurine saved the nation in the hour of her peril we owe the lighest honor; and we declare that our obligations to the shall never be forgotten, and we demand that he hounded and pensions now, or which may be provided for these brave defenders of the action of blad by a gaid without cost to the recipients; and that the widow-and cryptanio of the gallant dead, the wards of the mation, shall be gaid without cost to the recipients; and that the widow-and cryptanion of the gallant dead, the wards of the mation, shall receive the nation's protecting care, and white we cheerfully assume all these burdeas, we cannot forget, and the American people can never forget, that to the Democratic party. South and North, we ove all the calamities of the late slave-holders' rebelinea, and the administration in maintaining the transformaty polar of the mation of living in friendly relations with one row shores, refusing to interfere in domestic revontions.

4. That we approve the action of Congress and of incoming adminisio

agreeing to the arbitration of disputed chains, while arbitranding admission of the wrong done.

5. That we approve the action of Congress about the present Administration in all their efforts to reduce of penditures in the several departments, and in the reduction of the tariff and internal taxes as rapidity as the exigencies of the Government will admit, while community to maintain the public credit by the sure and gradual the obligations due her soldiers, sailors, and principles of the great industrial interests of the decomposition of the great industrial interests of the State, and we specified the confidence of the great industrial interests of the decomposition of the great industrial interests of the first part will be greated to the decomposition of the great industrial interests of the first part of the greater of the first part of the traffic greater of the greater of the traffic greater of the greater of the traffic greater of the greater of the greater of the traffic greater of the greater of the traffic greater of the greater of the traffic greater of the greater of the

of the great industrial interests of the State and acquest our Senators and Representatives in the great is use their influence, in any revision of the tariff to senate to the coal and from interests of our State of the influence in the major of the tariff to senate the coal and from interests of our State of the influential protection consistent with a disc require to approach to the present financial policy, an space of the beautility of political opponents, has been faily institled to the payments made on the public debt, and in the shifty, security and increased confidence is has justified all the business affairs of the country.

8. That the financial affairs of the State and nates should be conducted on the principles of comony, and to this end all uncless offices should be abortion, for and salartes limited to a fair congressation for the agiver rendered, and by prohibiting the allowance of the principles and expenditures; and in this best or large the abortion of the offices of Agreat of State and Sale Printer.

Printer.

9. That we are opposed to granting further denations of public lands to railreads or other corporations, and demand that the public domain be received for size as of actual settle s, the discharge of the obligations of the country to its brave defenders, and the purposes of general characters.

country to have concerned to interfere for the protection of immigrants, to shield them from the unjust exactions levied upon them in the shape of capitation rayed, under the laws of New-York and other scabband Sairos; its true policy of the country issue to extend a cordial invitation to the editions of other countries to had their let